

ON TWO UNDESCRIBED NEOTROPICAL BIRDS.

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IN the course of studies undertaken during a short visit to England in the spring of 1928, two new forms came to light, which are described in the succeeding pages. For the use of material, I am indebted to Lord Rothschild, the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History), Dr. F. M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Mons. J. Berlioz, of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Definite colour terms are taken from Ridgway's *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature* (1912).

***Cichlopsis leucogenys peruvianus* n.subsp.**

Most nearly related to *C. l. chubbi* Chapm., of western Ecuador, but supraloral streak, orbicular ring, throat, and foreneck paler, ochraceous tawny instead of chestnut hazel; auricular likewise paler; breast bright ochreous brown (near antique brown) instead of dull brownish; upper parts brighter, more tinged with ochraceous.—Wing 108; tail 100; bill 13½ mm.

Type, in collection of Tring Museum: Male (first annual). Perené, alt. 1,000 metr., Dept. Junín, Peru. July 1921. C. O. Schunke coll.

Habitat.—Tropical zone of central Peru (Perené, Dept. Junín).

Remarks.—The discovery of this form, which adds a genus heretofore unrecorded to the fauna of Peru, is of considerable interest. Although represented by a single specimen (in first annual plumage, as is shown by the fluffy ochraceous-tipped greater upper wing coverts and tertials retained from the juvenile dress), there can be no doubt that it constitutes a distinct form, separable from both *C. l. leucogenys*, of eastern Brazil, and *C. l. chubbi*, of western Ecuador. In colour characters it occupies, just as it does geographically, an intermediate position, combining the strongly ochraceous underparts of *chubbi* with the paler throat and head markings of the eastern races. Compared with twelve specimens of *C. l. gularis* and three of *C. l. leucogenys*, the Peruvian bird may be distinguished by the greater extent of the ochraceous tawny gular area, which embraces the whole of the throat instead of being confined to the middle and leaving the lateral portion, especially anteriorly, dark brown like the malar region, and by the much more ochraceous lower parts. Foreneck and chest are decidedly ochraceous brown (somewhat duller than antique brown), passing into Dresden brown on the sides, paling into dull buff in a narrow zone along the abdominal line, and deepening again on the under tail coverts to ochraceous tawny (rather lighter than the throat). In *leucogenys* and *gularis*, on the other hand, only a restricted zone across the upper chest is Brussels brown, the remainder being pale greyish, tinged with dull brownish along the flanks, while the under tail coverts are much paler, warm buff instead of ochraceous tawny. The supraloral streak and orbicular ring, in *C. l. peruvianus*, are as prominent as in *gularis*, though of a lighter tone. The upper parts are Brussels brown, passing into Sudan brown on rump and tail coverts, thus not conspicuously different from *C. l. leucogenys*, whereas *C. l. gularis* generally is of a darker brown (near raw

umber) above. No constant difference in size appears to exist between the various members of the genus.

The ranges of the four races now known are as follows :

- (a) *C. leucogenys leucogenys* Cab.—Wooded coast region of south-eastern Brazil from Espírito Santo to southern Bahia.¹—Three specimens (two from Espírito Santo, one from “Brazil”) examined.
- (b) *C. leucogenys gularis* Salv. & Godm.—British Guiana (Merumé Mts., Carimang River, Roraima).—Twelve specimens examined.
- (c) *C. leucogenys peruvianus* Hellm.—Central Peru (Perené, Dept. Junín).
- (d) *C. leucogenys chubbi* Chapm.—Western Ecuador (Mindó, Huila).—Three specimens (two from Mindó in the American Museum of Natural History, one from Huila, coll. Dr. Espinay, in the Paris Museum) examined.

Diglossa glauca tyrianthina n. subsp.

Adult.—Similar to *D. g. glauca*, of Bolivia and southern Peru, in texture of plumage, violaceous blue edging to wing feathers, and black frontal band, but wings rather shorter, coloration duller (less violaceous), varying from Tyrian blue to indigo blue, and black forehead distinctly wider (3 to 4 mm. broad).—Wing 61. (female) 57; tail 46, (female) 41–44; bill 11 mm.²

Type in collection of American Museum of Natural History, New York, No. 183390. Adult male. Lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador, January 16, 1924. Olalla y hijos coll.

Habitat.—Subtropical zone of eastern Ecuador (Rio Cyacachi, below Chaco; lower Sumaco; Mapoto).

Remarks.—This is the *D. indigotica* of Chapman,³ but not of Selater, as careful examination of the type in the British Museum revealed. True *D. indigotica*, which is restricted to the subtropical zone of western Ecuador, is quite a different bird, with the plumage of a firmer texture, the nostrils more concealed, and the general coloration much more glossy, about cyanine blue or Prussian blue, while the edges to the wing and tail feathers, instead of being uniform in tone with the back as in *D. glauca*, are distinctly greenish blue (blackish green blue to marine blue). In other words, *D. indigotica* corresponds to the species described by Chapman⁴ as *D. cryptorhis*, and a topotype of the latter, which Dr. Chapman kindly allowed me to take to Europe, on direct comparison proved to be identical with Selater's type and specimens from Mindó. *D. indigotica* never has any black on the forehead proper, this colour being restricted to a loreal streak, whereas both *D. g. glauca* and the form here described are provided with a distinct frontal band, more prominent in the northern race.

The East Ecuadorian form is no doubt the northern representative of *D. glauca* Sel. & Salv.,⁵ originally based on a single specimen from Nairapi, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia. The type in the British Museum is an immature

¹ Cf. Hellmayr, *Vérh. Orn. Ges. Bay.*, 12, p. 127, 1915; Lima, *Rev. Mus. Paul.*, 12, 2, p. 100, 1920.

² The dimensions of *D. g. glauca* are as follows: Wing (five males) 63–66, (four females) 60–62; tail 45–51, (females) 44–47; bill 11 mm.

³ *Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H.*, 55, p. 640, 1926.

⁴ *Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H.*, 31, p. 164, 1912—Gallera, Western Andes, Colombia.

⁵ *P.Z.S. Lond.*, 1876, p. 253—Nairapi, Bolivia.

male with yellow basal half of the lower mandible and retaining both above and below a good deal of the sooty juvenile plumage, between which the new purplish blue feathers of the adult livery are just appearing. In colour, these feathers as well as the edges to the flight quills agree precisely with the corresponding parts in a series from Santo Domingo, Carabaya, Peru, for which Chapman¹ proposed the name *D. indigotica incae*, and I have very little doubt that the Bolivian and Peruvian birds are the same. Dr. Chapman was evidently misled by Sclater's description² of the female of *D. glauca*, which seemed to indicate a bird quite different from the usual style of coloration in this section of the genus *Diglossa*. The specimen in question, however, turns out to be a female of *D. s. sittoides*, its underparts being dingy yellowish, obsoletely streaked anteriorly, and by no means "ochraceous." The range of *D. g. glauca* I can trace as far north as Perené, Dept. Junín, whence the British Museum has an adult male collected by C. O. Schunke in May 1921.

In the adult plumage, *D. g. glauca* is very similar to *D. g. tyrianthina*, but somewhat larger, and its general coloration is of a brighter purplish blue, nearest to dusky blue, with, however, a slight dark dull violet blue hue; the edges to the upper wing coverts and inner remiges have very nearly the same tone as the back, while those of the primaries are a little duller than dark dull violet blue. The black of the loreal region extends up to the forehead, but the frontal band is decidedly narrower than in *D. g. tyrianthina*. The anterior part of the nostrils, in both forms, is exposed (instead of being mostly concealed by plumules as in *D. indigotica*), and the female differs from the male merely by slightly smaller size and slightly duller colouring.

Thus, I can recognize the following species:

- (a) *D. indigotica* Sel. (Syn. *D. cryptorhis* Chapm.).—Western Ecuador and western Andes of Colombia (Gallera; trail between Nóvita and Cartago).

Specimens Examined.—Colombia: trail between Nóvita and Cartago 1.—Ecuador: Nanegal (Fraser) 1; Rio Blanco, below Mindo (Goodfellow) 1; Mindo (Goodfellow) 5; above Guala (Goodfellow) 1; foot of Pichincha (E. Whymper) 1; Paramba, alt. 3,500 ft., Prov. Imbabura (R. Micketta) 1; unspecified (the type) 1.

- (b) *D. glauca tyrianthina* Hellm.—Eastern Ecuador (Rio Oyacachi; lower Sumaco; Mapoto).

Specimens Examined.—Ecuador: below Chaco, Rio Oyacachi 2; lower Sumaco 3.

- (c) *D. glauca glauca* Sel. & Salv. (Syn. *D. indigotica incae* Chapm.).—Southern Peru (north to Junín) and adjoining section of Bolivia (Nairapi).

Specimens Examined.—Peru: Perené, Junín (C. O. Schunke) 1; Marcapata, alt. 1,000 metr., Cuzco (O. Garlepp) 1; Santo Domingo, Carabaya (G. Ockenden and H. Watkins) 6; Rio Inambari, Puno (H. Watkins) 1.—Bolivia: Nairapi (the type) 1.

¹ *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 160, p. 8, Feb. 1925—Inca Mine, Santo Domingo, Peru.

² *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, 11, p. 11, 1886.